

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

VIOLET GOODWIN,

Plaintiff,

vs.

VANDER, et al.,

Defendants.

8:21-CV-417

ORDER

The plaintiff has filed an "appeal" ([filing 121](#)) that the Court construes as an objection to the Magistrate Judge's order ([filing 117](#)) denying the plaintiff's discovery motion.¹ The Court will overrule the plaintiff's objection.

First, the objection was untimely. The Magistrate Judge's order was entered on December 26, and the deadline for objecting to a Magistrate Judge's order is 14 days. [NECivR 72.2\(a\)](#).

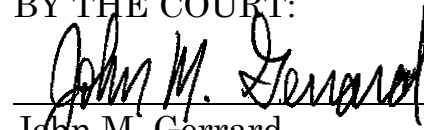
But the plaintiff's objection is also without substantive merit. A district court may reconsider a magistrate judge's ruling on nondispositive pretrial matters only where it has been shown that the ruling is clearly erroneous or contrary to law. See [28 U.S.C. § 636\(b\)\(1\)\(A\)](#); *Ferguson v. United States*, 484 F.3d 1068, 1076 (8th Cir. 2007). The Magistrate Judge's order here was neither. See *U.S. Marshals Serv. v. Means*, 741 F.2d 1053, 1056 (8th Cir. 1984) ([28 U.S.C. § 1915](#) does not authorize government payment of witness fees and expenses for indigent litigants); *Lewis v. Precision Optics, Inc.*, 612 F.2d 1074, 1076 (8th Cir. 1980) (neither defendant nor government responsible for payment of expenses at the district court level). Accordingly,

¹ The Court construed the filing as an objection because discovery orders generally aren't appealable. See *Tenkku v. Normandy Bank*, 218 F.3d 926, 927 (8th Cir. 2000).

IT IS ORDERED that the plaintiff's objection ([filing 121](#)) is overruled.

Dated this 26th day of January, 2024.

BY THE COURT:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John M. Gerrard", is written over a horizontal line.

John M. Gerrard
Senior United States District Judge